

COMMUNICATION.

A REVIEW OF LINN BOYD'S LETTER. No. 4.

If the speech of Mr. Clay, in 1819, arraigning General Jackson's conduct, is referred to, it is believed that no unprejudiced man would ever suppose, after that, that he could be induced to vote for General Jackson as the Chief Magistrate of the country—nor is there any fair ground to believe that he supported Mr. Adams from personal motives, but from a conviction, such as influenced a large body of the people, that he was obviously and decidedly the best qualified man; and as such, he was compelled to vote for him. Moreover, Mr. Clay believed that General Jackson did not possess the necessary qualifications to administer the great and complicated concerns of this confederated Republic. The want of statesmanlike qualifications formed an insurmountable objection, and induced Mr. Clay to withhold from General Jackson his support. The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, in commenting on Mr. Clay's address to his constituents, admits the validity of the objection, as urged by Mr. Clay, to the election of General Jackson:

"As to General Jackson, we [the Richmond Enquirer] have little to say. He was not our choice as President; and the strongest objection to him was the one which Mr. Clay has urged, to wit: that he was not a qualified statesman." See Richmond Enquirer, April 1, 1825.

Thus it appears even Mr. Ritchie explicitly justifies Mr. Clay in voting against General Jackson. Yet, strange to say, he is found co-operating with you in the fruitless effort to prostrate one of the most illustrious men of the country, to gratify party malignity and disappointed ambition. If Mr. Ritchie concurred with Mr. Clay in regard to General Jackson's qualifications, why is it that he is now engaged in the work of defamation? Why is it that he is now laboring with industrious malevolence to calumniate the motives of Mr. Clay, and to create the impression that he was influenced by improper considerations, when he himself states that Mr. Clay's "objection" to the election was a valid one, and preponderated over all other considerations. Shame to the genuine and wholesome spirit of truth! Whilst this is the practice—whilst the scyclopant, like the toad, thrives in filth, owing his very existence to the dark and noxious track he makes in his passage over the fairest scenes and objects of nature—whilst this is at once his business and his bread—O execrable morsel, yet eaten by indurated villainy without a pang—with a Satanic kind of joy—what conduct that is laudable, or what character that is illustrious, may hope to escape the venomous pollution? Every plain fact, thus fraudulently distorted—every act, basely misrepresented, neither the natural affections or the repose of illustrious individuals can stand sure? Were we to give credit to every passing rumor, what impossible and monstrous tales, with which every breeze is pregnant, must we not believe? Every moment has its slander, and the vile insect, for ever on the wing, is busied in collecting venom.

"Destroy his web of sophistry? In vain, The creature is at his dirty work again."

As little do we believe that Mr. Adams nominated Mr. Clay to the Senate as Secretary of State from personal attachment or obligation; but, knowing no man in the country, had passed through a more brilliant public service for upwards of twenty years than Mr. Clay, in which he had acquired great popularity, and evinced a statesmanlike ability that classed him in the foremost rank of American statesmen, it is fair to conclude, that Mr. Adams was governed by the established reputation of Mr. Clay and the public sentiment towards him, and that he very properly desired both his services and his fame to give usefulness and lustre to his administration.

But you contend that the acceptance of the office of Secretary of State by Mr. Clay is strong evidence of a corrupt understanding between him and Mr. Adams. How do you arrive at such a conclusion? Is it that he stood so low in the estimation of his countrymen, or was so destitute of qualifications, that he was compelled to enter into corrupt arrangements in order to secure the office?—or is it that Mr. Adams would have selected an individual, the purity of whose life, the integrity of whose principles, the splendor of whose abilities, shone with greater lustre than that of Henry Clay? Is he inferior, in any single qualification of the head or of the heart, to any individual then standing prominent in the estimation of the nation? Let the voice of the nation and of the world answer. He was an early, an ardent, and an undeviating friend of Jefferson and Madison, and of the Constitution; and it may be added, that, in every sentiment he has uttered, in every principle he has recorded, in every act he has ever done, may we find at once an evidence and an example of republican purity that would have done honor to the best days of Grecian or Roman virtue.

You know, sir, full well, that Mr. Clay had stood conspicuously before the country and the world as one of the first parliamentary orators of his age. The splendor of his character had left him without a rival in the admiration and in the affections of his adopted State. He had been for more than twenty years identified with every important measure of policy in the councils of the nation. His fame had gone forth to other countries, and had been proclaimed in other languages, as that of the philanthropist, and statesman, whose eloquence enlisted the sympathies of his countrymen in behalf of South American Independence, and terminated the hesitation of the Executive in recommending its recognition. He had been known as the prominent champion of his country's honor in the hour of insult, injury, and war, and the able negotiator who prepared for her the path of peace. He had been hailed as the great friend of the American System, the adoption of which consummated the prosperity of the country, and as the pacificator of ten millions of freemen in a difficult domestic question, the agitation of which had raised a fearful storm that every voice but his had failed to subdue. This man, whom every nation on earth would be proud to call her own—whose glory was thus assimilated into the glory of his country—whom two Presidents had sought to introduce into their respective Cabinets, and into the highest departments of the foreign service of the Union, and who was regarded by a highly respectable portion of his fellow citizens as pre-eminently fitted for the Presidency—this man, thus known and thus honored, was the individual whom Mr. Adams only responded to the call of the nation, by selecting him as Secretary of State.

It is known to you full well that the acceptance of this office was a sacrifice to him, however fairly and honestly obtained. If fame had been his object, with his talents no situation in the Gov-

ernment, nor in the world, was more favorable to its attainment than the Speaker's Chair of the House of Representatives. Here he had already outstripped his contemporaries, and become the boast of the two Americas. Called from so conspicuous a station, the Secretaryship, or even the Presidency, would have been comparative retirement to him. In point of pecuniary considerations, too, it was equally unfruitful to himself. His practice at the bar was doubly lucrative. So that in no point of view was he the gainer. But he had espoused the great interests of his country, and these he was determined to support, as he had long supported them, "through good as well as evil report."

JUSTICE.

THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,
HENRY CLAY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

WASHINGTON.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 15, 1844

WHIG STANDARD OFFICE.

The Publication Office of the Whig Standard is now located on Pennsylvania Avenue, between 3d and 4½ streets, next door to Beers' Temperance Hotel. Advertisements, &c., will be received there, or at our Printing Office, corner of 10th street.

THE GLOBE AND THE SPECTATOR.

In the present transition state of the once formidable Democratic party, the two leading organs of the different sections of that party in this city become extremely interesting; and it is amusing to observe how their tone changes with the changing circumstances under which they speak. Just previous to and at the moment of the meeting of Congress, the Globe, conscious of the strength of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, assumed an attitude of dignified command. It was brief, but its brevity was that of one whose word is law, and whose nod is an order. The Spectator, on the contrary, assumed a tone rather of intimidation, talked much, and in high sounding phrases—in the manner, we then thought, of one conscious of weakness, and restive under the overshadowing power of a rival, from whose fears, not his magnanimity, justice was to be obtained. The trial of power came, and the Globe's party bore down and crushed all opposition without an effort. From that time until within six weeks or two months past, the tone of the Spectator was subdued, complaining, querulous; while that of the Globe was imperious and dictatorial, befitting a conqueror. But, of late, the two organs have changed positions; the Globe has become humble, deprecatory, submissive, and almost suppliant, while the Spectator is dominant, authoritative, magisterial, and censorious of those whom it chooses to charge with having produced divisions in the party, by derelictions from duty and principles. This spirit, it seems to us, is eminently displayed in the following article from that paper of Monday evening, as a contrast to which, we also publish below an extract from the Globe of the same evening.

From the Spectator.

"WHO IS TO BLAME?—Whenever a party is distracted or divided, each side will blame the other for the division. Each will find a thousand reasons for incriminating the other; and as there are usually faults on both sides in great abundance, it will be difficult to discover with whom the responsibility of the division lies. There is but one way to determine this with justice; and that is, to hold up the principles of the party, and those who have departed from them must be the most culpable. A party exists on principles. These are their bonds of union. He who breaks them, breaks the party."

"Now, let any one look over the occurrences of the last eighteen months, and mark by whom the principles of the Democratic party have been violated. In 1842, who deserted the principles of the party upon the tariff, and passed the tariff act of that year? This was the beginning of troubles. Up to this event the party was buoyant, harmonious, and triumphant. Again, from what portion of the Union and the party did the Syracuse resolutions on this subject come, almost verbatim the same with the resolution of the late Whig Baltimore Convention, convened to nominate their candidate for the Presidency? On the twenty-first rule, what portion of the party covered before the anti-slavery fanaticism of the North? On internal improvement, who abandoned the old ground of the Republican party? Again, on the tariff bill introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means, who destroyed it? If it shall appear, that on all the points the Republican party has had principles, and these principles have been departed from, those, and those only, are to blame for all the divisions in the party, who have abandoned them."

"And how shall the divisions of the Democratic party be healed? It cannot be done by changing candidates for the Presidency. It can only be done by re-uniting on principles. All other expedients will only be hiding the sore, not healing it. There is no other bond of union, amongst freemen, but principles; all other objects for co-operation are mere faction. It is not the putting up or putting down of men, for which the party is

struggling, but the ascendancy of great principles of government, vital to liberty and the Union."

"If the convention of the Republican party, which will assemble at the end of this month, can agree on principles, and will bring forth a man who truly represents them—success, glorious success, will be theirs. But if, like the Whigs, they shall have no principles for the public eye, and raise a mere strife for the ascendancy of men, they will be defeated; or, if successful, we will be destined to the same routine of an equivocal, shuffling policy, beginning in dividing spoils and trimming on principles, and ending again in disgrace, disaster, and defeat."

We might stop to comment upon the assertion above made, that the Whigs have no principles for the public eye; but not considering it worth notice, we pass it by.

Now let us hear the Globe. The editor is commenting upon Mr. Van Buren's letter in regard to the Treaty of Annexation, and endeavoring to prove him in favor of that measure, not having the courage to stand by his man, and "toe the mark" as he does. He says:

"The letter is long, and we greatly fear that some who would be the last to do injustice to Mr. Van Buren, or to any public production of his, without that calm and careful reading and examination to which the letter, the subject, and the author entitle it, have permitted their deep feelings in favor of the annexation to induce them to listen to the common and careless remark, 'it is against Texas,' and to form their conclusions from that very brief and very comprehensive verdict."

"In any event, we are sure that every Republican, and especially every one really in favor of the annexation, and not otherwise unfriendly to Mr. Van Buren than as he is unfriendly to that measure, will consent to read our brief statement of what we believe to be the substance of this important letter touching that measure, the time and manner of its accomplishment, and the proper course of Executive action upon all these points."

"We believe we have stated the material positions of this letter truly, and we hope intelligently; and we now ask, in all candor, wherein is it 'opposed to Texas,' as those terms are used to draw censure upon it and its author? What position, which we have stated, is unsound in national law or constitutional principle? What one is anti-democratic, so as to deserve the reprehension of the Democratic party or its representatives?—What one is anti-patriotic, so as to merit a forfeiture of the confidence of the people of the country, or of their representatives? We invite replies to these inquiries, and our columns shall be open to any which are written with candor and fairness."

MR. WEBSTER.

Daniel Webster attended a Whig meeting at Faneuil Hall last Friday, and made a speech of some length, from which we quote the following:

To praise, to commend Henry Clay! For me, who have spoken so often, here and elsewhere, my opinion of the merits of him whom the Whigs have selected as their candidate, without, so far as my knowledge extends, a dissenting voice—for me to praise him were, indeed,

"Wasteful and ridiculous excess."

I concur with equally sincere gratification, gentlemen, with the nomination for Vice President. (Applause.) I hardly dare venture to speak of the gentleman named for this office, because, besides my great respect for him as a public man, besides my high regard for his public services, I cherish a particular, I may say, an affectionate, esteem for the loveliness of his private character, for all those which adorn his private life." (Cheers.)

He subsequently alluded to the press, as follows:

"The press! Who is there at the present day that does not regard it as the great lever of the human mind? For myself, I honor the press. I honor all its honest and conscientious conductors. I regard it as one of society's agents for good or evil. It addresses mankind daily. Not a valley nor a mountain-side, not a village nor a hamlet, not a home nor a man, but has its happiness, its knowledge, its moral sentiment, I may say, more or less affected by the press. And while I would not diminish the responsibility resting upon its conductors, I am willing to accord to their duties, well performed, my entire meed of approbation."

A SCREW LOOSE.—We understand, (says the Frankfort Commonwealth) that General McCalla, one of the Locofoco Presidential electors for the State of Kentucky, has openly declared he will not vote for Mr. Van Buren on account of his opposition to the annexation of Texas. The General hinted as much in his recent speech at Frankfort.

MORE LEVYING.—Another levy on the customhouse is attempted, in addition to the one we mentioned on Friday. It seems the Madisonian is in want of the means as well as the Aurora. We understand that an assurance of immunity is given to the subordinates in case of a prompt response to the new demand.

In the days of General Jackson, the country was very much alarmed by the fear that the use of the patronage of the General Government would be such as to destroy the freedom of the people. The experiment now more fully made, seems to justify the opinion that those fears are groundless. Mere patronage seems to be perfectly powerless.—N. Y. Express.

ANECDOTE OF MR. CLAY.—An intelligent but sturdy "Democrat," on being introduced to Mr. Clay, found him agreeable enough to say to him, that though he differed with Mr. Clay in politics, his wife was a good Whig, and often pressed him to change his politics. Mr. Clay replied, promptly and archly, that upon many questions, "he has found it good policy to take his wife's advice!" The gentleman replied to a friend that, after that, he thought he should have to vote for Henry Clay.—N. Y. Express.

LIGHTNING.—The stables of Mr. Conklin, proprietor of the Centreville race course, Long Island, were on Saturday struck by lightning, and completely destroyed. Lady Suffolk, and several other valuable horses in the stables, were saved with much difficulty. The loss falls pretty heavily upon Mr. Conklin, whose policy of insurance had just expired, and had not been renewed. The loss is about \$1,000.

MONUMENT TO GENERAL BERTRAND.—Subscriptions have been opened at Chateauroux, France, the birthplace of General Bertrand, for the erection of a splendid monument to his memory in that place. The first subscriber was the Prince de Joinville, and the only trouble appears to be that there would be more subscriptions received than will be necessary for its completion.

EDUCATION IN FRANCE.—The *Courier des Etats Unis* gives the following statistics of the state of Education in France. There are 1,466 Institutions of the higher grade, viz: 41 Royal Colleges with 15,780 pupils. 312 Academies with 28,200 pupils.—102 High Schools with 10,371 pupils, and 10,011 Boarding Schools with 24,580 pupils. Besides these there are about 38,000 Primary Schools with 2,500,000 pupils, making in all nearly 40,000 Schools of different grades and about 3,000,000 scholars. Of these there are belonging to the Catholic persuasion 26,470 schools: 565 Protestant, 29 Jewish, and 2,450 belonging to no particular sect.

THE MORMONS.

JO SMITH.—DISSENSIONS AMONG THE MORMONS AT NAUVOO.—We have good reasons for placing reliance in the details of a letter, the contents of which are hereafter stated, giving an account of an *emete* at the chief city of the Mormons, Nauvoo. The occurrences took place on the 28th ult. On that day—says the writer—a fracas of an alarming and important character occurred in Nauvoo, threatening with impending destruction the Mormon government and even the life of the Prophet himself. It originated under the following circumstances: Jo Smith, Prophet and Mayor elect, having ordered his police to arrest a man by the name of Spencer, for an assault on his brother in his own house—the residence of his mother also—the accused refusing to become prisoner, alleging it was illegal to arrest without a writ from the Mayor. All the parties, however, collected round the Masonic Hall, or court-house. Jo Smith, Mayor, being present, ordered the police and the people to take said Spencer into custody. The constable having placed hands on him, Spencer put himself in a fighting position, and was assisted by Dr. Foster and his brother, younger Foster, and also James Higby—who said they would not submit to the authority of the Prophet. Jo Smith put hands, too, to assist in taking him, when the younger Foster took out a pistol, presented it, and said he would shoot the Prophet. At this moment I came up and saw the struggle. The Prophet got hold of the pistol, and held firmly round the hilt until, by the assistance of Rockwell, a second, the Prophet succeeded in getting the pistol from Foster. The Dr. and Lasher at this time took up stands, and vociferated they would kill the Prophet—said he was a villain and an impostor, and that he knew it; that they would be doing a meritorious act to rid the world of such a villain, an impostor and tyrant.—Higden said he would certainly shoot him—at any rate told him he remembered by-gone times; knew of blood being shed on the island opposite; that he, the Prophet, was the right man. He (Higby) belonged to his band—had sustained him by money and force; he knew the Mormon Prophet, Jo Smith, was the author of murders, and it was high time he should die, and he would kill him. The Prophet got his hand cut and his nervous system shook. Finally, the authorities succeeded in bringing up the three traversers before the court. It would be too long to write all the trial. Let the following suffice: The traversers manifested no disposition to withdraw their threats—on the contrary, demanded their pistol from the Mayor, who gave it them—said he was always lenient, and would tyrannize over no man. Foster took the pistol, and took another from his breast, examined to see all was properly loaded, and betrayed much wickedness and desperation. The court having heard the evidence, the Prophet made many observations about his clemency—adverted to the threats, and denied ever having been privy to any murders on the island—said he would maintain his authority and the law, should it cost life, and then fired the traversers—Spencer, for assaulting his brother, a cripple, in \$100; and said Spencer, Dr. Foster, and his brother young Foster, each \$100, for resisting the city authorities. Appeals were taken in all the suits. The case is, at present, undergoing a second trial before a Squire in the upper part of the city, where the mother, a brother of Spencer, and his two daughters, are called on to give evidence before a jury. The verdict is not yet returned. Spencer, in the pleadings, when the Elder Brother objected to his mother's evidence, on the ground of age and forgetfulness, called on his brother's daughters, who were present, and whose memories, he assured the court, were as bright as their faces (and they are undoubtedly handsome.) The court, however, overruled his motion.

Jo Smith has a number of enemies and his influence is beginning to decline, but I think his doctrine is on the increase. There are about fifty masons and stone cutters engaged about the Temple. It will be the most extraordinary building on the American continent. We have a regular theatre, got up by the Mormons themselves. Last night the play of Pizarro went off in good style to a large audience, of which about one hundred were ladies. I was astonished to see such an array of beauty in the new Jerusalem.—St. Louis Repub.

THE GREAT GAS MICROSCOPE.—An experimental exhibition of the instrument was given by Dr. Lardner to a few private friends at Charleston, (S. C.) on the evenings of Friday and Saturday, the result of which fully justified the expectations raised by the promises of the artists in London who constructed it. It is in fact very nearly a counterpart of the celebrated Polytechnic Microscope, which has so long been the subject of admiration in that city, any difference consisting in a few additions suggested to the maker since the construction of the London instrument. The illuminating and magnifying powers are immense. The linear dimensions of a minute object may be without difficulty enlarged about two thousand times, which corresponds to a magnifying power on the bulk of the object amounting to eight thousand millions.

A flea was exhibited thirty-six feet in length. A mosquito filled the entire area of the vertical section of the stage.

Fine lace seemed like a giant net work formed of thick ropes rudely knotted together. A fine cambric needle, the eighty-eighth part of an inch in thickness, assumed the form of a pointed bar twenty one inches thick and one hundred and twenty feet long.

BRITISH BLOCKADE IN CENTRAL AMERICA.—The Balize (Honduras) Observer, of the 2d April says—"We observe an official notice by the Superintendent, placarded on the market-house, announcing the blockade by Her Majesty's naval forces of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua."

The Cumberland Allegonian of Saturday says that the Mount Savage railroad, which was recently put under contract, is rapidly progressing towards completion. It is expected that the work will be finished by July or August.

NAVAL.—The U. S. ship Decatur, Captain Abbot, sailed from Cape Palmas for windward, on the 14th of March; the U. S. brig Porpoise was at Fish Town on the 18th, surveying the reefs at that place. The crews of both vessels were generally healthy. No cases of fever in either vessel.

WESTERN AND SOUTHERN WATERS.—The waters of the west and south are rising rapidly. The Mississippi at many points has inundated the country around. The wharves in St. Louis and the cellars in the vicinity were a week ago, under water.

ALAS!—Cinque of the Amistad, who was made quite a lion of here in consequence of his killing the Captain and other white men of a Spanish merchant vessel, went back to Africa, married, beat and deserted five wives, and finally ran off with all the funds of his companions.—N. York Sun.

A German girl in Alleghany city, Pennsylvania, recently took a rope and flogged a rival in love until her life was despaired of. The German girl is represented as a very portly person, while the other is of light proportions. The latter had stolen away the affections of a man betrothed to the former, and caused him to forget his pledge.

SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA.—Health is the choicest blessing Heaven can confer on man, in comparison to which all worldly treasures sink into nothing and insignificance. The royal robes of princes can not compare with the ruddy hue of health. Thousands suffering from diseases that have reduced them to a total wreck, might, by proper treatment, and the use of the right medicine, entirely regain their health. Diseases having their origin in vitiated secretion or inflammation of the mucous tissues, chronic rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago, scrofula, king's evil, salt rheum, bites, barber's itch, and similar diseases, will be safely and effectually cured by the use of Sand's Sarsaparilla, which has been used in many thousands of cases with complete success.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Wholesale Druggists, 79 Fulton st., New York.

Agents for Washington city:—ROBERT FARNHAM, Bookseller, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 11th street, and R. S. PATTERSON, Druggist, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 9th street. Price \$1 per bottle; 6 bottles for \$5.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

OUR store having been entered on Monday evening, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, and a number of articles—among which are two silver watches, one miniature and case, six plated sugar tongs, several plated fob chains, with many rings and pins of no great value, one card of pearl handled knives with two and three blades, several shirts, one of which was linen, suspenders, gloves, stocks, &c.—taken from the window, we will give the above reward for the conviction of the thief or thieves, with the recovery of any part of the above goods.

LEWIS & HUNT,
may 15 Penn. avenue, near 11th street.

LEATHER TRAVELLING TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, &c.

I HAVE just received a first rate lot of leather Travelling Trunks, which I can sell at a little over half the regular price. They are a first rate article; and the materials and workmanship warranted to be equal to any in the city. Persons wishing to purchase will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

Also, a few Hand Trunks and Carpet Bags.
WM. MARSHALL,
Auction and Commission Store, Pennsylvania avenue, between 9th and 10th streets. may 15-6t

THE IMPROVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE, ARTS, &c., OF THE UNITED STATES.

A set forth luminously and at length in the Report of Hon. W. H. Ellsworth, Commissioner of Patents, forms No. 2, of the Tribune's series. It is one of the most valuable and instructive documents ever published, and should be in the hands of every man in the Union.

To the above work is also added a valuable Treatise on Raising Swine, and the best method of Fattening Pork, with a plan for building Sties. Also, a treatise of great value, entitled GEOLOGY, as connected with Agriculture. The price for the whole is 25 cents, by the single copy—\$1 for five copies. Just received and for sale at the Stationery store of R. FARNHAM,

may 13 Corner of 11th st. and Penn. avenue.

JUST RECEIVED, FRESH CLARET WINE, of various qualities,

from 3 to \$14 per dozen, and for sale by EDW. SIMMS,
may 10-3t [Globe] No. 3, Penn. avenue.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS,

for sale by W. ELIOT & CO.
may 1-1m Corner of F and 12th streets.

A FORTUNE FOR THE SEEKER.

"Take thou no usury of him, or increase; but fear thy God; that thy brother may live with thee."

Lev. ch. xxv., v. 37.

WHAT a deranged state the Faculty is in—and from the fact that Quacks have attempted to take the ascendancy?—from their assurance and truly mortifying impudence in opening places for the entertainment and reception (or, rather, deception), in an order superior to that of a genuine Professor, or one who is conscious of his skill and superiority in the profession? The seeming sign is so well calculated to deceive the numerous visitors to the District, that it has become the imperative duty of the regular Professors to caution the public against these impostors; for it is distressing beyond all forbearance to those who really understand the art of the profession, to behold the havoc that these quacks make upon a head of hair. They cut and cut, (for what, nobody knows,) until they make the head as shapeless as a wooden block. Quacks, beware! you have had the sway long enough. P. CARTER DUNLOP has returned, and is himself again; and if he fails not in his deep design, "thou shalt not live."

N. B.—P. CARTER DUNLOP, the well-known Professor and Physiognomical Hair Dresser, will operate this summer at Piney Point. Come one and all, and again witness his unknown magical touch.
may 7-603t